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NOTES AND NEWS.

A NEW ornithological magazine is announced by the Macmillan Company, to be called 'Bird-Lore.' It will be published bimonthly, under the editorship of Mr. Frank M. Chapman, the first number to appear in February, 1899. It will be "addressed to observers rather than to collectors of birds," and "will attempt to fill a place in the journalistic world similar to that held by the works of John Burroughs, Bradford Torrey, Olive Thorne Miller, and others in the domain of books." It will also be the official organ of the Audubon Societies, and a department devoted to their work and aims will be conducted by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, the President of the Connecticut Audubon Society, and well known as a writer of popular books on natural history. It will also contain, in addition to the general articles, departments entitled 'Notes from Field and Study,' 'Hints for Teachers and Students,' etc. 'Bird-Lore' will be illustrated with reproductions of photographs of wild birds from life, show-

ing their

ing their nests and eggs, and the birds themselves in their natural haunts. In a word, it will be "a magazine devoted to the study and protection of birds," for which there is ample need and a wide field. Its publication by the Macmillan Company is a guarantee that 'Bird-Lore' as regards its typographical appearance and the character of the illustrations, will leave little to be desired.

'THE OSPREY,' to quote from a recent editorial in the October issue of this popular ornithological journal, "being a migratory bird, has flown southward from New York to Washington this autumn, and taken up its winter quarters in a new locality, of which it proposes to become a permanent resident." This is another way of saying that 'The Osprey' has changed hands, being now published by The Osprey Publishing Company of Washington, and edited by Elliott Coues and Theodore Gill, with the former editor, Walter Adams Johnson, as Associate Editor and Louis Agassiz Fuertes as Art Editor. The change of environment has apparently had a bad effect upon the health of 'The Osprey,' or, as its editor puts it, "The moulting process has proven somewhat severe and protracted this season, and the appearance of the bird in its new plumes has consequently been delayed." The choice of printer appears to have been unfortunate, for not only has 'The Osprey' been greatly delayed in its appearance but has lost much of the typographical lustre that was formerly so characteristic of this well-received magazine. The October and November numbers of last year appeared together the first week in January of this year. But "the December number is in press, and the issue for January is nearly ready," so that the lost time due to migration will doubtless be soon made up. In typography the second number under the new auspices is a great improvement over the first, so there is reason to hope that the former high grade of text and illustrations will be regained, and its literary standing be even surpassed. Its present editors are certainly too experienced in both literary and scientific work not to know how to run a magazine, even a 'popular' one, of ornithology. 'The Osprey' certainly has our most cordial wishes for its success.

THE A.O. U. Membership Lists, usually issued as a part of the January number of 'The Auk,' are deferred to the April number, owing to the unusual demand for space in the January issue for matter connected with the publication of the Ninth Supplement to the Check-List of North American Birds, and for the Report of the A.O. U. Committee on Protection of North America Birds. This valuable document will be reissued in pamphlet form and sold at cost, for distribution as a tract in behalf of bird protection. We must also ask the contributors of many valuable papers to pardon delay in their appearance, for the reasons already stated; they will all appear in due course, as fast as space can be found for their reception. Never in the history of 'The Auk' has so

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much desirable matter been offered for publication, during the same length of time, as within the last four or five months; for which favors the Editors beg to extend sincere thanks.

SINCE OUR last notice of the New York Zoölogical Park (Auk, XV, Jan. 1898, p. 79), great progress has been made in laying out the grounds and in the construction of various buildings and dens for the animals. The Elk House has been completed and is fitted up for temporary use as offices and workshops. The Winter Bird House, to cost \$14,400, is ready to receive its roof. The foundation walls of the Reptile House, which will cost \$34,000, have been completed, and excavations have been made for the series of Bear Dens, and for eight Wolf and Fox Dens, and for the Beaver Pond. Also excavations for the Ducks' Aviary have been made, and about five hundred cubic yards of sandy earth hauled to form the dry runways for the Pheasants' Aviary. The Flying Cage for birds will be soon begun, to cost \$5000; it will be the largest structure of its kind in the world, with a length of 150 feet, a width of 75 feet, and a height of 50 feet. Among the many structures in contemplation are the Eagles' Aviary, for the Birds of Prey in general; six shelter houses for Deer and Moose, an Antelope House, to cost \$25,000, and a Monkey House, to cost \$40,000, some of which, if not the most of them, will probably be completed the present year. No money will be expended on buildings of a temporary character, but all are to be built for permanent use, and after the best plans that modern experience and research in such matters can suggest. The Monkey and Antelope Houses may be utilized in part at first for the reception of other tropical animals, till the proper buildings for them have been provided.

The Director states, in the last 'News Bulletin' of the Zoölogical Society (No. 3, Dec. 1898): "The New York Zoölogical park should, in fact, be so well equipped with buildings, dens, and aviaries, that by midsummer, 1899, no type of animal need be turned away because there is no place in which to put it." It is expected that the park will be in readiness to receive contributions of animals in April, and that the formal opening of the park will take place in May. "When the Zoölogical Park is ready for animals, all members of the Society, and also friends who are not, are expected and requested to do their utmost to secure, as gifts for the Park, a large and continuous supply of fine, typical quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, especially of North American forms."

As stated in our former notice, the Society is largely dependent upon membership and patrons' fees for its support, and is to be open free to the public. Among its advantages will be the encouragement and opportunities it will afford to not only students of animal life, but to animal painters and sculptors. The office of the Secretary, Madison Grant, is still at No. 11 Wall St., New York City, but the address of the Director, William T. Hornaday, is New York Zoölogical Park, 183d St. and Southern Boulevard, New York City.